

Aug. 27.

Numb. 45.

**MORE NEVVES
FOR THIS PRE-
SENT WEEKE.**

Relating,

THE FRESH NOISE
of the approach of the Turkes
towards the Empire.

The agreement of the lower Saxony
with the Emperour.

The present state of the Duke of Brunswickes,
Monsieur Tillies, and Count Mansfields
Armies.

Many particulars of the Prince of Oranges going
into the field.

Together,

With something about the Election of the new
Pope and diuers prodigies lately scene in
the Empire, with diuers other parti-
culars from seuerall places.

LONDON,

**Printed by Edward Alde for Nathaniel But-
ter and William Sheffard. 1623.**

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The continuation of our weekly
newes, out of *Hungary, Italy, Bohemia, Silesia,*
Austria, the Grisons, the Lowe Countries, and
diuers other places of the vpper and
lower *Germany.*



He Emperour being all on a
sudden and beyond expectati-
on deliuered of his feares on
this side of the empire: by the
comming about of the Prin-
ces of both the Saxonyes, and
the dispearsing of Duke *Chri-*
stians Army : hath since that
had more liberty to dispose of those forces which
he recalled from their march towards Monsieur
Tillye, and to quarter them in those places of the
countrie, where they may best and soonest oppose
the Hungarians, Turkes, and Tartars, which are
now said to bring great terror to the countries of
Silesia, Moravia, and Styria. For thus now goes the
newes from those quarters; That although *Bethlem*
Gabor be for his owne part contented to admit of a
treatie of composition for the ending of certaine
controuerfies depending betwixt himselfe and the
Palatine of Hungary (which what they be, or for

what wee know not) of which buisines, this they write from *Vienna* Aug: 2. That in *Hungaria* in two feuerall places both on this side & the other side of the riuer of *Danubius*, are the Cōmissioners met for the compounding of the differences betwixt *Bethlem Gabor* & the Hungarian Palatine: vpon the issue of which treatie, *Bethlem* may in his owne person stay a while; yet neuerthelesse that power of Turks & Tartars granted vnto him by the Grand Signior, is said to be aduancing forwards vnder the Ensignes of the Marquesse of *Iegerensdorff* & the old Count of *Thurne*. And although that *Bethlem Gabor* himselfe bee not mentioned to bee marching in person with these Armies, yet questionles their pay comes out of his purse. And that these forces which haue bin so lōg ready or haue bin so lōg ere they aduance, the stirs of Turkey; the Parliamēts & treaties at home, & the inning of haruest, are known to be the causes.

But that the Armies are now indeed vpon their way, wee haue these particulars more then euer: from *Breslaw* in *Silesia* tis written Iuly 23. how that they had receiued letters from *Leutab* in the borders of *Hungary*, that the Marquesse of *Iegerensdorff*, & the old Count of *Thurn*, were marching with 50000 men. And from *Vienna* is the place particularized whereabout they were then feared: to day say the letters Iuly 26. here cōmeth newes from the *Hungaria* hil-townes, that by *Visgrat* a mile from *Novigrad*, there are a great number of Turks and Tartars assembled together, drawing many pieces of Ordnance both small and great along with them; And that

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that the Mar'queffe of *Iegerensdorff* & the old Count of *Tourn* are amongst them: These Hungarian hills from whence the letters mention that they received the newes, are those (as I take it) in the confines of hungary vpon the North & Northwest side of it, which send out all these small Riualts that feed the 2. great floods of the *Danubius* on the south, and the *Tyssa* on the Northeast of them: there is the mountaine *Chresnaburka*, part of it in, or neere the County of *Thurn*, whence the Count aforesaid hath his descent and name: at one end of these mountaines lies *Visgrat* & *Nouigrad* aforesaid where the Turkes are said to be gotten together, and further to the North & neerer to *Poland*, *Moravia* & *Silesia*, is the towne of *Leutsch* aforesaid, whence also some of the newes was written: So that these Turkes being said to be about *Nouigrad*, they are already betwixt the 2. great riuers before mentioned & haue no other waters to passe, but hills only : and amongst these mountaines, there lies a valley, a bottome, or a coomb as our westerne Brittaines call it; which like an alley keeps them in betweene the bankes on both sides, for a day or two's march together, shooting them right out, vpon that necke of land, which being part of *Polonia*, lies betwixt their march, and *Moravia* and *Silesia*.

And through these mountaines are they of *Silesia* afraid that the Inuasion will be made; of which they write 5. or 6. dayes after the former newes from *Breslaw*; namely Iuly 28. and 29. It continueth still that the Turkes and Tattars being more then 50000. vnder the conduct of the old Earle of *Tourn*,

are resolved to invade Silesia through the Hunga-
 rian mountaines; for which reason here (in *Breslaw*)
 was yesterday (July 27.) publike commandement
 giuen for a day of solemne fasting and prayer; that
 it might please God to turne away this fearfull
 heauinesse which lies before our dores, and to di-
 uert so terrible an inuasion. The Marquesse of *Iege-
 rensdorp* we heare together with the Lord *Budiani*
 turneth towards *Moravia*; in which countrie they
 are already at this passe, that many haue before
 hand betaken themselves to flight, thus farre the
 letters. Which day of publike fasting and confessi-
 on, was heard of as farre as *Prage*; whence they
 write to vs of it, August 5. From *Silesia* it continu-
 eth, that those countries are threatned to be inua-
 ded and rauaged by the Turkes: whereupon a ge-
 nerall fasting day is there ordained; and euery man
 hath streight charge giuen him, to bee ready with
 his armes at at an houres warning. These and o-
 ther Letters from other places, mention also the
 feare that is of these Turkes, in *Styria*, which coun-
 trie of the Emperours lies on the other side of the
Danubius, and neerer to the Lord *Budianies* lands,
 whose name being here knowne to be in the action,
 may make these Styrians afraid, though the inuasi-
 on vnknowne to them, may bee intended another
 way. But in *Styria* neuerthelesse, as if an enemy
 like one that looks asquint, should face one, and
 eyc another, they are there commanded to stand
 vpon their guard. And all this feare and fasting is
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hubbubs or Allarmes: See how farre they haue already proceeded in their march. In the Letters from *Vienna*, August 2. there is this postscript: Newes cometh to his Imperiall Maiestie, that the Turke and Tartars are falne into Poland, the olde Count of *Thurne* and the Marquesse of *Iegenstorf* being also in their company. They haue taken aboue 500. Polish Gentlemen prisoners, whom they lead away with them; and many of the countrie people haue beene put to death by them. They come strongly marching on to get thorow *Silesia*, and so to fall vpon *Moravia*: whereupon all such companies as were going to Monsieur *Tilly* are sent for backe againe. Thus we here feare that the warres in these frontyer places will begin againe. Thus far the letters.

Wonder not that these Turkes are here said to bee falne into Poland, the peace being now made betwixt Turkie and Poland; for these Turkes doe it for *Bethlem Gabors* seruice, and not for their owne Emperour. Again, that they who are to goe against the Emperour, should harasse and plunder the King of Polands countrie, may be for diuersion of those Cofacks which are already vpon the frontiers of *Silesia* readie to keepe out these Turkes: or else they may doe it in reuenge to the King of Poland, for that he hath sent these Cofacks to aide their enemies. Or lastly, which is a most apparant reason, for that this part of Poland lies right in their way, towards the places to which they meane their inuasion. And thus you heare what

what the letters say of these Turkes. The truth and the issue, we must leaue to time.

The Emperours preparations of the calling in of the Cofaks, and the calling backe of the Bohemian Army come now to bee spoken of. These 12000. Cofaks which lay vpon the frontiers of Silesia and *Brandenburgh*, hauing lately beene well beaten by the Marquesse of *Brandenburghs* men, for offering to pillage a towne of his in the Dutchie of *Crossen* neere *Franckford* vpon *Oder*, (which they did about the 20. of Iuly) and hauing committed many outrages withall vpon the people of these countries; were by expresse cōmand from the Emperour sent for to come further into the Empire to ioyne with the other Army in *Bohemia*, but their former carriage had made them so wel known, that the countries would rather haue aduentured to haue resisted the Emperours authority, then to suffer them to passe their countries; which being considered of by the Emperour, the Baron *Donaw* hath cōmandement giuen him to wait vpon them with his troopes thorow *Silesia*, to see that they doe the countrie no scathe in their march towards their fellowes in *Bohemia*. The Prince *Racenil* who is to command them in chiefe, is in the beginning of August to goe to his charge amongst them from *Vienna*, where he yet resideth.

As for the other part of the Emperours Army which came from *Comingsgreatz* to *Egra*, & whence a great part of it was vpon going to *Tilly*, & is now recalled, it is said of late to haue receiued some pay.

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Last Thursday say the Letters from *Vienne*, *Iuly* 24. foure waggonns laden with money for the payment of the Emperours Souldiers, were by a strong Conuoy caryed towards *Prage*. All the Forces both Horse and Foot are now departed from our parts, because it is much rumored that many thousand of Turks are marching hither with the Count of *Thurn*.

From *Prage* againe, they write, *Aug.* 5. The 31 of *Iuly* is the Regiment of the Lord *Maximilian* of *Lichtenstein* consisting of tenne Companies, marcht thorow this towne: but by reason of the new orders and directions, that whole Regiment, together with the Troopes belonging to this Towne, were brought back againe toward *Brandise* (within five miles English of *Prage*) And so also the Earle of *Schlicks* men, together with those other who were comming thither from *Moravia*, are remaunded backe againe to their former Quarters, because they stand here in great feare of an inuasion by the Turkes and Rebels: Nor are wee here as yet certaine whether they are to be all laid about *Moravia*, or the olde Camp at *Corningsgraets* or not. Those of *Lichtenstein* comming through this Citie, made many bravadoes to shew their chearfulnesse before their Prince, and to welcome him home from the baths of *Carolus* (*Carols-Bath*) where hauing beene for his health, he but two dayes before (namely, *Iuly* 29) was returned home. And the Collonel *Walsteyn* being here at that present they gaue him a *Salve* of Harquebuzes before his Lodging, ringing him a lusty peale of Muskets.

These troopes were vntill this time lodged about two miles from hence, but now they haue receiued

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order to goe towards *Brandise*, although more then 400 bee for want of pay already runne away out of one Regiment. Thus farre the Letters.

The Country of *Bohemia* being thus full of Souldiers, serues the Emperour to good purpose in this one respect, namely that the armed men are still a terror to the Iewes of *Prage*, who hauing a while stood vpon it with the Emperour, as being loath cyther to turne *Romane Catholikes*, or to void his Dominions (in doing which they are sure to bee pillaged by the way) they now of late, hauing beene in danger to haue all they had taken from them, are contented to ioyne with those of *Vienna* in making vp the summe of 300000 Rixe Dollars towards the payment of the Emperours Souldiers.

The prosecution of the Protestants goes along also with that of the Iewes, their goods, houses, lands and offices being confiscated, if their possessors bee the least way proued to haue fauoured the Rebellion: so that land is now so good cheape in *Bohemia*, that euen the Souldiers fall apurchasing. *Don Balthasar* hath bought all vpon the Riuer about *Budweis*. *Don Martine* hath bought much land in seuerall Prouinces, and the Prince of *Eckenbergh* hath made purchase of *Treinnam* and all the Tenures and Farmes holding of it, as farre as *Carolsbath*.

And thus five seuerall Religions being in prosecution one of another: the *Romane Catholikes* pressing vpon the Iewes, *Caluinists*, and *Lutherans*, and the *Turkes* being as freshly voyced to be as fast coming downe vpon the *Romane Catholikes*; *Christendome* still suffering which Religion soeuer pre-
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vailes; Nature, as if to shew how vnnaturall men are, and how horrible to looke vpon for the time, warre and slaughter is, Nature I say doth at this present in feuerall places, shew forth by diuers most vncouth, horrid, and monstrous prodigies: which doe euer boad and presage, that the worst is still to come. Witnesse these particulars following, of which you shall seldome heare of so many, so neare together in time and place.

From Vienna, Iuly 20.

The fourth of this Moneth here happened a most horrible tempest, with a storme of haile, amongst which fell many venemous worms of golden colour, hauing not their feet as Caterpillers and other vermine wormes haue, vnder their belly, but at the end of their tailes, by which they held fast vpon the leaues of the trees, their shape is likest vnto little children in swadling bands.

From Darmstat, Iuly 30.

In this Country there are many strange sights that beginne to appeare againe. At *Eberstat* halfe a mile from this place, are the Church doores with the walls vp to the very rooffe, besprinkled with blood: the like may be seene in the houses and villages thereabouts.

Moreover in the *Lomerfeld* was there a tree which was all ouer besmeared with blood, very fearefull to behold. Yesterday our Prince the *Landgrave Lodowicke* with diuers of his Nobility went thither to behold this strange accident, who all acknowledged

it to be blood. What this signifies is with much horror guessed at. The last yeare were some trees likewise besprinkled with blood, whereupon shortly after followed the inuasion of *Mansfield*, and the great deuastation made in our Countries.

This of *Darmstadt* land is againe confirmed from thence by Letters of *August 2*. More places where it had rained blood being also added, as *Bessingen*, where it fell vpon the Towne-house, and in many other places. At *Meervelt* also a Towne hard by, a horsemans-coat was found so full of blood, which insensibly fell as hee rode, that it might bee wrung out like a sponge, which was also shown to the *Landt-graue*.

From Cullen, August 1.

In the Dukedome of *Brunswicke*, there hath beene a blazing Starre scene of late, which hath appeared fourteene dayes together, whereof there is much discourse, and many relations made.

From Meyenvelt in SwitZerland, Aug. 1.

At this Towne, as also at *Malants*, some few daies past, a strange and wonderfull miracle did appeare, which fell out in this fashion. Certaine Mowers in the meadow going to whet their Sythes, found both their Sythe blades and their Ryfles with which they were to whet them, to be all bloody. This strange accident being told to the Goodwife that ought the Meadow, shee came to see it, and thrusting her arme so farre as shee could reach into a cocke of hay, shee pulled it out againe all on a blood, where-
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upon her heart giuing her that some murther had beene there committed, shee caused the earth to be searcht euery where, but no such thing could be found, or more guessed at it, then that it had rayned blood.

Diuers other things of the like kind are also mentioned, as from *Franckford*, August 1. and from *Stuttgart* in *Wirttemberg*, August 4. wee haue receiued Letters, which assure vs that in *Switzerland*, *Wirttemberg*, *Frankenland*, *Hessen*, *Darmstadt*, and diuers other places, it hath rained blood; *Heydentreyne* in *Wirttemberg*, *Hall* in *Swaben* or *Swabland*, and *Buxbergh* in *Frankenland* being expressely named. Thus many of these signes hoding together, doe more (oftentimes) terrifie, then an Army: but wee can repose no more beleefe in them, then as in things of this nature printed in foraigne places. Therefore leauing what is feared, let vs speake of what is done. The Emperour hauing by his Letters dated *Iuly*, 1. *Stylo nouo*, follicated the Princes of the lower *Saxony*, to declare themselues categorically what they meant to doe betwixt him and the Duke of *Brunswicke*, (namely, as concerning the forcing of him to lay downe Armes if hee could not be perswaded vnto it;) They answer him in their Letters againe, dated at *Luncenburg*, *Iuly* 3, *Stylo veteri*. That they thought it fit the Duke should once againe be aduised to accept of pardon, and told roundly of it, how far he should engage himselfe & those patrimonies wherof he stood heire apparent, if he refused that course, to which end they had sent (as they said) their Ambassadors to perswade with him; whose aduice if

he refused to take, they well hoped that the world would hold them excused, if they further made him no part of their care, nor intermeddled with his Actions. After which, they assure the Emperour that they would wholly and resolutely stand for him; and that they had also according to his Maiesties proposition (reason of Estate requiring it so) solicited the two Electors of the higher *Saxon* circle, *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, to ioyne their Forces with them, for the forcing of the Duke out of their Circle: for which purpose they were also in treaty with Mounſieur *Iohn Tſerclaes* Count of *Tilly* to come in with his Armie; all which enforcing of the Duke, because it could not so suddenly be done, by reason their Forces were not at that instant together, but dispersed vpon the frontiers, and both the Electors with *Tillies* answer being not yet giuen in, they desired faire respite of the Emperour for it. And whereas they had propounded certaine points vnto *Tilly*, which were both agreeable to the Emperours owne promises, the security of the Catholike Princes, and the preservation of their own Circle, they desire his Maiesty to confirme those points himſelfe, and to command *Tilly* and other his Imperiall Generalls to obserue them.

See here the reason of their thus dealing with the Duke of *Brünswick*, and the reason also of their doing it no ſooner. And as for the Duke of *Saxonyes* answer to them, and to the Emperour, it ſeemes altogether agreeable vnto this, for that his Agent Doctor *Hefman* came to *Vienna* much about the time that the lower *Saxonyes* messenger did; which was July 24.

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The Doctor being after this exceeding wel treated by the Emperour himselfe at *Vienna*, his masters answer being directly & categorically, that he would ioyne with the lower *Saxony*, for the keeping out of *Brunswick* and *Mansfield*, and further to hold with the Emperour.

And this was the ground of the said D. of *Brunswick*s miscariage, which was not onely their threatening to force him out of the Empire, but also when they had not suffered him to remaine within their circle, to grant passage to *Tilly*, first to way-lay him, by *Anholt*, *Cordoua*, and *Vandenberg*, and also to follow him himselfe, with the best part of his Armie. For *Tilly* hauing knowledge of the Dukes rising and the way he tooke, sent post to *Anholt*, *Cordoua*, and *Vandenberg*, to bee ready for him: These three dressing an Ambush for him in the woodes and narrow passages betwixt *Statloo*, and *Nahuis*, where but three of the Dukes could march abreast; the Duke hauing staid something too long by the way in *Munsterland*, and *Osnabrug*, as hauing often deliberated, whether he should turne backe to bid battel to *Tilly*, & hauing no notice of any other enemye but of *Tillies* that followed him beating vpon his Reere; boldly marcht on, nor did those in Ambush presently show themselves, vntill the whole Army was past, saue onely three Regiments which had the Reere, and were led by the Count of *Thurne*, and one of the Dukes of *Weymar*. After which, the Ambuscado being diuided into three parts, (whereof there were thirtie Cornets of horse) start vp, and cutting off the Armie

mie before from relieuing of their fellowes behinde, (letting almost all the horse, with sixe Regiments of foote, and some 200 Wagons passe) they fell vpon the 3 Regiments aforesaid.

The Count of *Thurne* made a braue and resolute stand, discharging foure field pieces vpon the enemy: which the Baron of *Anholt*, (who led these 30 Troopes of Ambushers) perceiuing, retyred againe within the couert of the wood, and so soone as the first volley of Cannon was discharged, out they start againe on all sides, some vpon the reere, others vpon the flank, right ouer against the Artillery; but the Count of *Thurne* three times re-enforced the fight, and foure times discharged his Cannon vpon the enemy; the Count of *Stirum* did brauely also: But their Noble courages proued all in vaine, for the *Spanish* by this hauing brought on their field peeces also, (which they brought out of *Wezel*, *Lingen*, *Groll* & *Oldenseel* with them) and *Kniphowsen* hauing quit the passages which hee was set to keepe, by which *Tilly* with the whole shock of war was brought vpon these 3 Regiments; both the foote of the Vanguard and body of the Army before, being put in disorder by *Kniphowsens* and their own horse, (by which they were made vnable & in that streight too to turne back to relieue them:) the braue Count after the losse of halfe of his Regiment which were by that time slain or taken prisoners, & hauing receiued 2 wounds on his body (whereof one was with a wyre bullet) and seen the D. of *Saxon Weymar* taken prisoner, some of his ensignes lost, and the most of his Regiment throwing away their Armes, and crying for fairer quarter; hauing

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hauing withall made a faire slaughter vpon the enemye with 16. Canon shot, and other weapons, and taken three or foure banderols or ensignes of horsemen, was yet neuertheless forced to flie, as he saw the Armie before him doing, leauing there his foure field peeccs, and about 100. wagons which carried the ammunition for those three Regiments: In which Regiments, Canon and Carriages was all the chiefe of the losse; the rest with the Armie both horse and foot, got safe into the *Lymers* betwixt *Doeburgh* and *Elten*. The dead being afterward buried, there were not found (by the most reports that we haue seene out of many letters) aboue 2400. flaine vpon the place, whereof seuen or eight hundred were knowne to be Monsieur *Tillies* men. And in this manner doe the letters from *Doesburgh*, August 10. relate the fight, assuring vs that it is the best that they could learne of those that had beene at it, and were of *Thurnes* owne Regiment; as also of others that had heard the certaintie of the buriall of the dead, amongst which there were fife Commanders of Monsieur *Tillies* side of good note, who left their bodies vpon the place.

After this they write from *Emmerick*, August 14. The Duke of *Brunswicke* is here at this present, vnto whom Count *Henry* of *Nassaw* with the horse of the States is also come vp. *Kniphowsen* with the other prisoners that quit their Stations together with him, are brought from *S. Grauenwert*: It is thought that the matter is not so foule against him as was at first suspected. Yesterday the States Commissaries arriued here with monies to content the Dukes souldiers, and to receiue the Armie into the States pay. By *Elten*, *Sherenberg*, and thereabouts, diuers of *Brunswicks* scattered troupes doe in Companies of 30, 40, and 50, rallie themselves together, more

and more comming in also, vpon proclamation for all men vpon paine of death to returne to their Colours. All which being gotten together, the Armie being over-viewed, mustered and reformed, the seuerall dead paies of the other Regiments being filled vp, some being cashiered for disorder and cowardize, and others hauing gotten leaue to goe for their owne cuntrye; the Duke once againe made vp five Regiments, full and compleat, as also his Cornets of horse. And this is at this present the truest state of his Armie, as wee haue receiued it from good hands, and neither better nor worse is it now, whatsoever partial reports there be abroad on both sides. And there is an after report written from *Harderwick*, that the Duke of *Weymar* who was thought to be taken, was with fix hundred men in his company himsele sore wounded, escaped to *Zutphen*; but this wee haue not heard seconded.

Monsieur *Tilly* after this first refreshing his armie, and sending word of his victory to the Emperour, *Bawaria*, *Hedlebergh*, *Cullen*, *Brussels*, &c. where *Te Deum* was solemnly sung, called a Councell of warre to consult what were best to be done next; at which consultation, himsele, *Don Cordova*, the Baron of *Anholt*, the Count of *Ritbergen*, and diuers other Lords are named to be present; where it was resolved, (as it appeares) that by reason the Countrey of *Westphalia*, where they then were, was so horribly wasted, and that the States of the Low-countries had shut vp all the passages, and forbidden all licences by which prouision should be brought that way; that it were the best course for the Armies to rise and part: whereupon *Don Cordova* immediately passed his troopes ouer the *Rhine*, where they tooke vp their Quarters right before *Wesel* at *Barich* and thereabouts, as if they

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they came to ioyne with *Spinola* at the Leager. But whether or no they be to besiege *Lipstat*, as was at first rumored, we are yet vncertaine: this is written from *Cullen*, August 15.

About the same time, as is written from *Zutphen*, August 12. they had there receiued newes by an expresse messenger, who came from *Lichtevoort* (which was neere to *Tillies* Leager) that the Imperiall Campe began vpon August 11. about two a clocke in the morning, to rise and to set fire vpon their old quarters, the whole Armie marching towards *Coesvelt*, whither the same eleuenth of August they brought in those peeces of Canon which they got from the Duke. The report then being, that they should from thence go to the Bishoprickes of *Paderborne* and *Halberstadt*, and that they should be first mustered about *Munster*. They haue hereabouts ransacked and pillaged many gentlemens houses, as for example, the house of *Walyen* in *Wenterfwyc*, and *Wenterfwick* it selfe; likewise *Vreden* in the iurisdiction of *Borkelo*, the one halfe whereof they haue burnt: together with the *Ladie Marvelts* house, *Crechting* is also sacked; in many of which places there were diuers of the poore Inhabitants put to death, and much other hurt done to the Countrey by the hungry souldiers. The truth being that all things are extremely deare in their Leager, and nothing is to be had for any reason. One pound of bread is there sold for halfe a Rix-doller, one barrell of single beere for six Rix-dollers, and all other things, accordingly.

After this, his Armie lying about *Bockholt*, and those places, Mounseur *Tilly* was forced to send his Letters vnto the Burghomaster of *Deuenter*, requiring him friendly of reliefe of bread and victuals for his troopes, for that the desolate countrey where they lay, was no longer

able to afford them any thing, and for that the licenses being forbidden and the passages of the *Rhine* stopt vp, no victuals could be brought vnto them: these letters of his the Magistrate of *Deuenter*, presently sent to his Lords the States Generall of the Low Countries.

It is thought it was at first, that *Tillie* would goe towards *Meppen*, to visit Count *Mansfield*, but this way was not thought to be able to doe any good vpon *Mansfield*, vnlesse he should first be supplied with men and victuals from the Princes of the lower Saxonie, and had made his way to the Seige of *Meppen*. *Mansfield* himselfe was about *Aug. 5.* still in his old quarters of *Emdenland*: some of his men were of late in the *Cromborne* to fetch in booty; the inhabitants whereof hauing notice of the souldiers comming, retired to the towne of *Emden*. It is written furthermore, that a certaine Commander of Count *Mansfields* was vpon Sunday last at the Church of *Lier* in *Eastfreizland* with his wife, where they both of them very orderly heard the Sermon and receiued the Communion: And returning home after seruice, the next day he caused a blacke coffin to bee made, and brought home, sending withall for the common executioner; after which hauing desired two Preachers to come and visit his wife, and to prepare her for death, all her womanish lamentations and promising of amendment could not serue her turne, but she was forthwith beheaded, and the same night buried: Her fault was, that she was proued to haue committed Adultery; which for a married woman to doe, is a capitall crime in Germany, whereof you here see an example.

Some letters there are written from *Cullen Aug. 15.* which report that *Mansfield* was then about to rise, and already vpon his march, and that he had made himselfe

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Master of a certaine passage about *Drente*, which if true, we rather beleue his taking of this passage to be for the stopping out of *Tilly*; than that he purposes to goe away himselfe, till hee sees the coast cleare from *Tilly*. Againe the letters from *Emmerick* the same 15 of *August* relate, that though all things were then ready in *Mansfelds* leager, and the French men armed, yet was their breaking vp vncertaine. Iudged he is to be about 18000 strong.

Whether he be to come into the Low Countreys or not, or that they there need him; or that he can get thither, or whether that *Tilly* could meddle with him he being the King of France his Generall, France being in league with his kinsman the Emperour; some letters there be that make it doubtfull, but it may be safely beleued that *Tilly* would not spare him for that respect.

Concerning their going to the field in the Low countries, this is written, that the States haue sent all their warlike prouisions vpwards, and that the Prince of *Orange* hath caused the great Pont and ship-bridge to be carried vpwards, and that the Artillerie was lately scoured, tryed and found good, and that foure murrhering peeces of a new inuention, whereof some carry a Bullet of 180. pound weight, and Granades of 100. pound weight: which being seuerall wayes tryed, were found to be of a very strange operation.

After this, it is written from *Emmericke* August 14. that the footmen of the States being waisted vp to *Emmericke* in ships, did forthwith on foot march vp higher towards *Rees*. Vpon which there was a free leager proclaimed vpon the *Rhyne* and *Waal*, as far as *Saint Grauenweert*, where the bridge is also laid ouer the *Rhyne*. Many ships and people doe daily resort thither, and

higher also vp the riuer: and although the passages of the riuer were for that time set open for ships to passe to and fro with commodities; yet by a new proclamation come from the Court of the States of *Gelderland*, all were to be staied and to goe no higher, whereupon the passages are stopt vp againe for a time; the reason being, for that the enemy doth daily gather together in the parts aboue, whither also they haue brought their ship-bridge, and layd it ouer before *Wesel*.

After this, the Prince of *Orange* taking his leaue of the Prince and Princeesse Palatine, and all the Ambassadors at the *Hage*, went vpwards towards *Vtrecht* first, and so to *Arnhem*, being followed by some hundreds of wagons and many faire horses. From *Arnhem* he went to the Sconce at *S. Grauenweert*, where the Rendezvous for all the troupes is appointed, who daily resort thither both by water and land. It is a most delightfull thing to see all the ponts and bridges, with such an innumerable multitude of Canon, ammunition, prouision, engines of warre, &c. the like of which was neuer seene amongst vs before. Many of the Foot aduance vp higher towards *Emmerick* and *Rees*, and the Skonces which be ouer against them. The horse also troupe vp together likewise, their Rendezvous being at *Neer-Elten* and thereabouts: and the Prince of *Orange* himselfe is daily expected at *Emmerick*, as they wrote from thence Aug. 15. For the good successe of the Armie haue the States appointed a generall Fast or day of praier on Wednesday, throughout all the vnited Prouinces.

Spinola also is no whit behinde hand, as being already with his prouisions gone vp to *Wesel* to the place of his old leaguer, at which Towne he hath also laid his ship-bridge ouer the Rhyne: but what he purposes to attempt is yet vncertaine.

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Concerning the businesse of the *Valtoline*, there is nothing done as yet, seeing that by reason of the other Popes death, *Clene* and *Rina* were not surrendred over by the Spanish into the Duke of *Fianoes* hand. Only the Cardinall *Aldobrandino*, President of the Popes Chamber, hath already (Iuly 26.) sent some store of monies in the vacancie of the Papacie, both into *Valtoline* and *Germanie*, to the Emperour and the Catholike league.

Wednesday Iuly 26. *Stilo nouo*, were the Rites and obsequies of the dead Pope *Gregorie* celebrated at *Rome*, 55. Cardinals going in procession; after which, going to the election of a new Pope, they could not agree: Cardinall *Bandino* hauing 24. voices, *De Messino* 28, and *Boroneo* 34 and yet could nothing at that time be concluded. And whether this which followes be meant of another meeting, or that the relations be different, wee cannot tell; but this the Italian Gazettaes (which should tell true in their owne businesse) relate, that Cardinall *Lampori* got 27. voices, *Arabelli* 22, and *Barbarino* 27. but he that must be Pope, must haue 38. voices to carry the Canuasse; and he which hath but 19. is excluded from being able to stand in competition for the Papacie. But at last it seemes that Cardinal *Barbarino* had voices enow, who was elected, and named *Vrbane* the eighth, who is since declared for the Spanish faction.

The Citie of *Rome* was it selfe in the meane time made a den of theeues, the *Banditi* and *Assassines*, with pistols charged, spand, and cockt, and with naked Steelettoes, roauing vp and downe the streets, most of the time of the vacancie; whereupon many robberies, rapes and murders were daily committed, and many that scaped very well, were stabd and flasht in the open streetes. For remedie

dy or prevention of which, the Cardinalls tooke a provident course and suppressed them all.

Concerning the pyracies of the last ships of *Biserta* the report both continues and encreases. The late great prize which they tooke from two *Genoese* ships which were to saile from *Barcellona* to *Messina*, are said to containe these particulars; of ready money in severall coines of Pistolets, Ryals of 8, and Duckets, there were 92. Chests, and 400. Rolls or peeces of Spanish cloth which they were to carry to trucke and barter at *Messina* for silke: the whole prize is valued at 600000. Duckats, which is neere a million of Crownes.

The Prince *Philibert* Admirall of those seas for the King of *Spaine*, was said speedily to man out some Gallies of *Naples* and other ships to fetch in those Pyrats, the souldiers thereabouts being also prest aboard the ships: And we heare that these Turkes haue had a fight in their returne, with the Gallies of *Sicilie* and *Malta*: the issue we haue no certainty of.

FINIS.